with the present decision.

Mr. Butterworth controverted the construction put upon the decision by Mr. Crisp, and said that if he had so construed the speaker's decision he would have voted to overrule it.

Mr. Crisp suggested that, if the gentleman had done that, it would have been the first time he had ever voted to overrule the chair.

chair was always right.

a simile between the gentleman's remark and the remark of the Hindoo when he approached his hideous god: "I know that he is ugly; but I feel that he is This sally gave rise to hearty laughter, in which

the Speaker joined, though in a moment he rose and said dryly: "The Chair hopes that personal matters will not be introduced into this discussion." (Laughter).

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, contended for the right of the House to revise its journal and make it show what a majority of the House decided that it should show. The purpose of referring the bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures was to prevent the House from voting on the question of con-

rence in the Senate amendments. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, held that there was no ther course open than to strike the erroneous reference of the bill from the journal. That would place the bill on the Speaker's table again, and allow the House to get at it.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, said that the time had not come when the Republican party was willing to ab-ficate its control over the business of the House. The real question before the House was whether or not the Speaker had referred the bill to the com nittee-not that it was or was not properly referred. The resolution offered recited that a certain thing was ione, that it was done erroneously; and that, because, it was done erroneously, it was not done at all. (Laughter.) The question arose whether the Speaker was authorized to make the reference. He contended that the speaker was so authorized. Rule 21 gives the speaker authority to refer public bills to appropriate committees. Clause 2 of Rule 24 reads as folws:... " Messages from the Senate may be referred to the appropriate committees in the same manner (em-phasizing the last three words) and with the same right of correction as public bills presented by mem-

Mr. Springer argued that the Silver bill was not properly (under the rules) before the House yester-day, because business on the Speaker's table had not been reached.

Mr. Mills referred to the introduction of a revenue bill in the XLVIIth Congress by Mr. Townshend, of Illineis, and its reference to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, when it properly belonged to the Ways and Means Committee. The journal on that occasion

was corrected.

Mr. Butterworth said that Mr. Townshend had in troduced a revenue bill, the title of which was as harm-troduced a revenue bill, the title of a pension of 86. It less as the title of a bill granting a pension of 86. It less as the title of a bill granting a pension of 86. It referred to a section of the Revised statutes by number, referred to a section of the Revised statutes by number, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was afterward discovered that it was a revenue bill, it was a fine consideration the special situations, conditions. and a resolution was adopted giving it its proper reference. The pending proposition looked to correcting a record by striking out a part which the resolution itself said constituted a part of the proceedings. It sought to unhorse the Republican majority of the House and to put the Democratic minority in the saidle. The Republicans should not abdicate in favor of the Democratic until at least they should determine that they were unable to conduct the business of the majority (Republican applicance). He was in favor of an early consideration of the silver bill. The question now was not whether there should be an early consideration of the bill, but was whether Republicans should stultify themselves by voting for a resolution which asserted that a thing was done, and then said it was not done, and which rebuked the Speaker for having conformed that a thing was done, and then said it was not done, and which rebuked the Speaker for having conformed to the plain letter and spirit of the rules.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, while declaring himself an carnest advocate of free coinage, maintained the cor-rectness of the Speaker's ruling. But he wanted to ask the chairman of the Committee on Coinage Weights and Measures whether that committee would ve the House a chance to vote upon the measure.

Mr. Congers of Iowa (chairman of that committee), replied that, as far as he was personally concerned, he ould make every effort to secure legislation on this Mr. Anderson-Then I am satisfied. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crisp suggested that the Committee on Rules might have something to say on the subject. Mr. Anderson retorted that the members of that

committee were as devoted to the interests of the people as the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Crisp reminded the gentleman that the committee had refused to parmit the House to vote on the

Mr. Williams, of Hilmols, remarked that the mu-

the positions of the speaker to show that it is the line of precedents.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, addressed himself to an analysis of finic 21, holding that under it it was the plain duty of the speaker to refer any House had with plain duty of the speaker to refer any House had with plain duty of the speaker to refer any House had with security appropriations; to the security of the speaker to refer any House had made was

all all states of the Speaker to refer any House bill with senate amendments carrying appropriations to the appropriate confinitive.

Mr. Mills, of Fexus, said the point he had made was that under existing rules the Silver bill remained upon the speaker's table, to be disposed of as the House, and not the Speaker, should determine. His resolution did not said that something had been done erroneously, and that therefore it had not been done erroneously, and that therefore it had not been done erroneously, and that the power to do.

Mr. Brecklurdge, of kentacky, argued that if the Speaker went beyond the scope of his authority in his reference of the oill, his action was not erroneous, but illeral and void. If the pending resolution were voted down the reference of the bill would be the act of the House, not of the speaker. He who voted to sustain the reference would vote to give it validity.

The Speaker, hi rendering his desision, said that he desired members of the House to divest themselves of the idea that any unitsual procedure had taken of light of this kind and in this way had been a faily occurrence since the adoption of the present rules.

The Chair desired also that the House should know that this particular transaction did not take place in a corner. In the rectire course of business the journal clerk had informed the Speaker that among the list clerk had informed the Speaker that among the list clerk had informed the Speaker that among the list clerk had informed the Speaker that among the list clerk had informed the Speaker that among the list of bills to be referred under the rules to appropriate committees was the silver bill with Senate amendments. The speaker had been asked whether he had any

committees was the silver bill will senate and ments.

The speaker had been asked whether he had any particular direction to make in regard to it. Knowparticular direction of the formal had been subject, the Chair had consulted the Democratic members of the Confinition on Rules (Mosars, Idean and Hamilian) and the gentlemen from Missouri and Illinois (Mesars, Eland and Springer), not for the Pilipose of threwing any responsibility upon them, but in order that he might benefit by any light they might be able to give. After conversing with those gentlemen, it had seemed clear to the Chair that he rules of the House covered the question, and that his duty was to treat the bill as he would treat any other measure. Accordingly, the clerk was not directed to make any charge in regard to the reference.

The House must bear in mind that this was not a question of posities or currency. It was a question of parliamentary law and on the decision of the House depended the carving out of the system of rules the House had adopted. If not satisfied with the reference directed by the Speaker, under the present system of rules the House could change the reference. Did this bill contain pray-sims which under the rules, ought to be considered in Committee of the Whole! There was a provision in the original House bill by which certain builton was to be purchased, and certificates issued thereon. The Senate amendment was an amendment for fee column, and for this an appropriation was made. It anything was clear in parliamentry law, it was that his bill was one of those which would be properly considered in Committee of the Whole; and this belong as, it was the obvious duty of the chair to refer it in the came manner in which lain dereds and thousands of bills had been referred during Hallons (Mr. Cannon) put the Chair in an embarrassing pastion, dered and thousands of bills had been re

whole and thousands of bills had been referred during dreds and thousands of bills had been referred during the present session.

The point of order raised by the gentleman from filmois (Nr. Cannon put the Chair in an embarrassing position, because the proposed action of the House was a declaration that an error had been made in parliamentary law. It was proposed to crase from the journal a question of fact. While the Chair might have some doubt about the point of order, he felt that have some doubt about the point of order, he felt that it was a question the House ought to determine. He knowld, therefore, overrule the point of order, and submit the question to the House.

Mr. Cannon moved to table Mr. Mille's resolution, on a standing vote this was carried—120 to 110.

Mr. Morrow of California, Mr. Bartine, of Navada, and Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, voted with the Democrats. They stood in a little group on the extreme vestern side, of the hall, and were overlooked by the speaker in his first count, but Mr. Morrow called attention to the omission, and it was rectified.

The motion to table was lost—veas, 118 mays, 123. The motion to that nearred on Mr. Mills's resolution, and it was agreed to—veas, 121 mays, 117. At the close of the roll-call the vote stood—veas, 110 mays, 117. At the close of the roll-call the vote would be necessary to defeat the resolution by a tie vote; and the change was made by Mr. Funston of Kansas, amid the derisive years of the Demerals. This left the vote: veas, 188; mays, 118. But the change proved mayalling, Mr. Abbott, of Texas, and Mr. Eullock, of Florida, vehose names were not recorded, stated that they had voted in the affirmative; and, the speaker accepting their statements, the vote stood—vens, 120; mays 117. At the work was finally sumounced; yeas, 121 mays, 117. At the table, the unit of the condition to not be a consideration, and also to move an adjournment—Mr. Milk managing to sandwich in a notion to lay on the table the netion to reconsider.

On the motion to lay the Milk

Mr. Mills managing to sandwich in a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

On the motion to lay the Mills resolution on the table, the following Republicans voted with the Democrate in the negative Messay, Bartine, Carter, De Haven, Ewart, Keller, Morrow and Townsond, of Colorado. On the resolution itself Mr. Ewart did not vote; the others voted with the Democrate in the affirmative. Mr. McKinley also voted in the affirmative. Mr. McKinley also voted in the affirmative.

Postoffice bill, which he held was totally at variance tive, but only for the purpose of moving a reconsidera-fion. The motion to adjourn was lost-yeas, 110; hays, 120.

The vote recurring on Mr. Mills's motion to table the

The vote recurring on Mr. Mills's motion to table the motion to reconsider it was agreed to-yeas, 121; nays, 114. The moved the approval of the journal as amended, asking to withdraw the preamble, which recites that the order of reference made by the speaker, referring the silver bill to the Committee on Coinage, weights and Measures, was incorrect under the rules of the House, and done without authority under said rules.

Mr. Butterworth remarked, smilingly, that the Simile between the gentleman's remark and the simile between the gentleman's remark and the Mr. Springer moved the approval of the journal as amended, pending which, on motion of Mr. McKinley, amended, pending which, on motion of Mr. McKinley, the House at 7 o'clock adjourned.

MR. BLAINE ON CUSTOMS UNION

DISCUSSING PLANS FOR RECIPROCITY WITH THE PAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

A SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO THE PENDING

TARIFF BILL BY WHICH THE DIFFI-

CULTY MAY BE SOLVED.

Washington, June 19.-President Harrison today transmitted to Congress a letter from Secretary Blaine, conveying the report of the Pan-American Conference upon the subject of Customs Union. Mr. Blaine says:

Department of State, Washington, June 4, 1890.

I beg leave to submit herewith the report upon "Cus-toms Union" adopted by the International American

Act of Congress approved May 24, 1888, authorizing the President to invite delegates to this Conference, named as one of the topics to be considered "Measures"

named as one of the topics to be considered "Measures toward the fermation of an American Custems Union, ander which the trade of the American nations shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted."

The committee of the Conference to which this topic was referred interpreted the term "Customs Union" to mean an association, or agreement, among the several American nations for a free interchange of domestic products; a common and uniform style of tariff laws; and an equitable division of the customs dues collected under them.

Such a proposition was at once prenounced impracticable. Its adoption would require a complete revision of the tariff laws of all the ciphteen nations; and most, if not all of our sister Republics are largely, if not entirely, dependent upon the collection of cusions dues for the revenue to sustain their tooyeroments. But the Conference declared that partial reciprocity between the American Republics was not only practicable, but "must necessarily increase the trade and the development of the material resources of the countries adopting that system; and it would in all probability bring about as favorable the understant.

interest in the subject, and hopes that its commercial re-lations with the United States may find some practical solution of the question of the interchange of products between the two countries, considering that this is the most efficacious way of strengthening the tice which

hind this country with that grand Republic whose institutions serve us as a model."

It was, therefore, unfortunate that the Argentine delerates, shortly after their arrival in Washington, in search of reciprocal trade, should have read in the daily presents propositions were pending in our Concress to imposs a heavy duty upon Argentine hides, which for many versual had been upon the free list, and to increase the duty on Argentine weel. Since the adoption of the recommendations of the Conference, which I herewist inclose, hides have been restarged to the free list, but the date.

peculiar products.

Only those who have given the subject careful study realize the magnitude of the commerce of these sister nations. In 1888 the combined imports of Chill and the Arcentine Republic reached the energous sum of \$233,127,000. The statistics of Collina commerce for 1886 have not yet been received, but the imports of the Afren-Measures was opposed to free coinage. Was the pentieman from Kansas willing to send the bill to have not yet been received, but the imports of the Arren Measures was opposed to free coinage. Was the pentieman from Kansas willing to send the bill to have been formished by the manufacturers of the United that committees.

Mr. Anderson suggested that the bill was there now, and it could not be prevented.

Mr. Cannon The majorate can do anything it wants. (Derisive languages on Democratic sode.)

Mr. Anderson then proceeded to argue in favor of the position taken by the Speaker, ecting former devisions of the speaker to show that it was directly in the line of precedents.

hindered and limited In 1865 our total exports to all the world were \$375,737,000, of which \$53,107,000 went to Smanlah

America-fourteen per cent.
In 1888 our experts to all the world were \$742,368.00 an increase of one hundred per cent), while but 869,278,000 ent to Spanish America-little more than nine per ent and the greatest gain (80,000,000), has been noticed

ring the last two years.
It was the unanimous judgment of the delegates that specific to these countries and the other republics shall be accessed to a great degree, as to the negotiation of social cauties as are recommended by the Conference. The practical experience are recommended by the Conference. everyday experience of our merchants engaged in the rade demonstrates beyond a question that in all classes of erchandise which we have long and successfully produced merchandise which we have long and successfully produced for export they are able to compete with their European rivals in quality and in price; and the reterated statement that our Letin-American neighbors do not buy of the because we do not buy of them, or because we do not buy of them, or because we tax their products, has been annually contradicted by the statistics of our omnerce for a quarter of a century. The lack of means for reaching their markets has been the chief obstacle to the way of increasing exports. The carrying trade has been controlled by European merchants who have forbidden an exchange of commodities. The merchandise we sell in South America is carried there in American ships, or foreign south America is carried there in American ships, or foreign ships cuartered by American commission houses. The mer-chandise we hay in South America is brought to us in Eurepeat vessels that never take return carroes, but sail for Liverpool, Havre, Bremen or Hamburg with wheat, cotton nd corn. There they load again with manufactured goods and corn. There they load again with manufactured goods for the South American markets, and continue their triangu-iar voyages, paying for the food they are compelled to buy of us with the proceeds of the sale of their manufactures in markets that we could and would supply if we controlled

the carrying trade.

Frames taxes imports as we do, and in 1880 her merchants suffered, as ours do now, from the tack of transportation facilities with the Argentine Republic. Under liberal embouragement from the Government, direct and regular steamship lines were established between Havre and Buenos Ayres, and as a direct and natural result her exports increased from \$8.792,872 in 1800 to \$27,900,000 in 1888.

The experience of Gormany furnishes an even more The experience of terms of the control of the striking example. In 1880 the exports from Germany to the Argentine Republic were only \$2.305,152 In 1888 they were \$13.310,000. "This result," writes Mr. Baker, our most useful and intelligent Consul at Buenov Ayres, 'is due, first to the establishment of quick and regular deam communication between the two countries second, to the establishment of branch houses by German mer-chants and manufacturers, and third, to the opening of

a German-Argentine bank to facilitate exchange."

There is no direct steam communication whatever between the United States and the Argentine Republic; and there are no direct banking facilities. The inter-national American Conference has carnesly recommended the establishment of both; but reciprocal exchanges of ariff concessions will be equally effective in stimulating connerce, and in increasing the expert of the products f waich we have the largest surplus, not of pressive Republic named, but to all the other Ameri-

come to all the countries if reciprocity treaties should be adopted, the United States would be by far the greatest gainer. Nearly all the articles we export to our neighbors are subjected to heavy customs taxes; so heavy, in many are subjected to heavy customs taxes, so heavy, in many cases, as to prohibit their consumption by the masses of the people. On the other hand, more than 87 per cent of our imports from Latin America are admitted free, leaving but 12 per cent upon which duties may still be removed. But, mindful of the fact that the United States has, from time to time, removed the duties from coffee, cocco, India robber, hides, ciachona bank, dye and cabinet woods and content and the masses of the fact that the configuration woods are leaved to the content and the configuration of the c other Latin American products, our Government may confidently ask the concessions suggested.

The increased exports would be drawn alike from our farms, our factories and our forests. None of the Latin-American countries produces building lumber; the most of them are dependent open foreign markets for their breadatufts and previsions, and in few is there any opportunity

or inclination for mechanical industry.

The effect of such reciprocity would be felt in every portion of the land. Not long ago the Brazilian Mail Steamship Company took the trouble to trace to its origin every article that composed the cargo carried by one of its

steamers to Rio de Janeiro, and the investigation disclosed rty-six States and Territories contributed

the total, as follows: x York	Minnesota North Carolina Jitarylond Missi-sippi Louisiana Wyoming Trennessoe Iowa South Carolina Kentucky Wisconsin California Dakota Transe Neitraska Alifornia Fiorida	2,350 0 2,056 6 2,111 0 1,500 0 1,1-3 1,150 0 587 0 587 0 230 0 220 0 162 0 162 0 40 0
		201 417 4

The 12 per cent of our imports from Latin America upon which duties are still assessed connect only the raw sugar and the coarse grades of wool used in the nanufacture of carpets.

The sugar-growing nations comprise four-fifths, or 40,000,000, of Latin America; but with geographical conditions against them, their free labor cannot successfully compete with the coolle labor of the European colonies. A slight distribution in their favor would greatly stimulate their agricultural interests, enlarge their navelacing power and tend to promote friendly

peir purchasing power and tend to promote friendly intiments and intercourse.

The wool-crowing nations are Chill, Urugusy and the Argentine Republic, and from them our manufacturer of carpets receive a great portion of their supply. It was most strongly urued by the delegates, who had care fully studied this subject, that the free admission of cearse wools from these countries could not prove injurious to the wool-growers of the United States, bejurious to the wool-growers of the United States, in-cause the greater profit derived by them from the higher grades discourages, if it does not actually prohibit, their production. On the contrary, they maintained that the free importation of the coarse wool would result in large reduction of the cost of the cheaper grades of carpets and combile the manufacturers of the United States to secure an enormous expert trade in these fabrics. It was also suggested that the use of the coarse wools for the purpose of adulteration in the manufacture of clothing cht be prevented by requiring that imports withdrawn for the manufacture of carpets should be so designated to excurpt them from customs dies, and the existing duty retained upon those used for other purposes.

The wool growers of the Argentine Republic protest fact was very strongly urged to the end that at least divergent type of the states of the products of a divergent with which we are endeavered as and amend the State regulations and the state regulations. Zealand—which is said to be due to unavoidable climatic conditions—and sell at a lower price. But the imports from the three countries are subject to the same duty. regular advantages should be given to the products of a friendly country with which we are endeavoring to build up a trade.

The report their quoies from the dehates in the Congress of a country with which we are endeavoring to build up a trade.

ass of the people in those countries, and are fuxuries hich only the wealthy can enjoy. Excepting raw cotton, our four largest exports during

he last fiscal year were breadstuffs, provisions, refined The following statement shows the total exports of each of said articles in 1889, and the proportion exported to

consequence, why, out of the explanations given in the conference, why, out of the \$200,000 000 of staples experted term this country, only \$15,000,000 should be consumed in it Latin America, with its population of \$0.000,000 of term, one when the United States is the only source of any other consequences.

The fereign delegates all acroed that this procould be increased many fold by extending to their people the ability to purchase; and the ability to purchase rests.

me articles, which are recarded by us as the nec-

steel and flow steel rails, becommotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars and remaid petroleum. I mention these jurticular afficies because they have been most frequently extractly a thought the control of the flower particular afficies because they have been most frequently extractly a thought to the control of the flower interest of the United States to give estimate passage to certain immigrants.

needs and advantages of both the finite and foreign delegates. The opinition was general among the foreign delegates that the legislation herein referred to would lead to the meeting of new and profitable markets for the products of which we have so large a surplus, and thus invigorate every branch of agricultural and mechanical industry. Of arse, the exchanges involved in these propositions would epeal the duty on sugar by direct legislation, instead of those, and says: Universities and object to be attained by the reciproca under considerati

arrangement supressed.

It has been so often and so persistently stated that our tariff laws offered in insurmountable barrier to a large exchange of products with the Latin American nations. that I down it proper to call especial attention to the fact that more than 27 per cost of the products of those Nations placed upon the free list, practically every important article-expected from those States will be given entaned access to our markets except wool. The real difficulty in the way our markets elsept wood. In particular the first we cave given freely so much that would have had value in the mutual concessions which such treaties imply.

I cannot doubt, however, that the present advantages

enich the products of these near and friendly htates on oy in our markets—though they are not, by law, exmake will with other considerations, favorably dispose em to adopt such measures, by treaty or otherwise, as ill tend to equalize and greatly enlarge our mutual s changes. It will certainly be time enough for a sider whether we must cheapen the cost of production by cheapening labor, in order to gain access to the South American markets, when we have fairly tried the effect of tablished and reliable steam communication and of co-mient methods of money exchanges. There can be no bibt, I think, that, with these facilities well established and with a relate of duties upon imported raw material-used in the manufacture of goods for export, out merchants lations with those of any other country.

If, after the Congress shall have acted upon pending rift tegislation it shall appear that under the general reaty-making power, or under any special powers given by aw, our trade the States represented in the Confer-nce can be enlarged upon a basis of mutual advantage, it will be promptly done.

The message of the President in relation to reciprocal commercial treaties with the Latin-American nations was presented to the Senate to-day, read, and laid on the table.

In connection with the message, Mr. Hale pre sented an amendment to be offered to the Tariff bill in these words: And the President of the United States is hereby author

ized, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any na-tion of the American bemisphere upon which no export quites are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit be its ports, free of all national, provincial state, municipal and other baves, four, coronnal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats fish, vegetables and fruits, cottonseed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furniture, and all other articles f wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machiners, structural steel and iron, steel ralls, locomotives, reliway cars and supplies, street cars, refined petroleum, or such other products of the United States as may be agreed upon.

THE WESTERN FARMERS AND RECIPROCITY. Washington, Jone 19.-secretary Elaine has rethe National Millers Association, now in session at

Minneapolis: Ill is reported that an additional duty of 80 cents or barrel will be imposed upon the American flour v Cuba on July 1. This would prohibit any possible flour trade between the United States and Cuba he millers are consequently agilated, hence your millers are consequence the solicited, upt telegraph reply is earnestly solicited.

J. F. IMES, Chairman.

barrel—evidently latended by Spain to be prohibitory. The whole subject is within the power and wisdom of Congress. It has been constantly said here for the last six rounits that the Western farmers demand the unconditional repeal of the sugar duty. It is within the power of Western farmers, by encouraging a system of reciprocity, to secure, in exchange for the repeal of this duty, the free admission of their breadstuffs and provisions into the markets of 40,000,000 of people, including Cuba. In my opinion this is the most profitable policy for the Western failure. Free sugar in the United states should be accompanied by free breadstuffs and provisions in Spanish America.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

ELECTION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN LODGE'S COMMITTEE IN PRESENTING IT.

AN ABLE STATEMENT OF THE POWER OF CON-GRESS TO ENACT SUCH A MEASURE,

AND OF ITS EXPEDIENCY.

Washington, June 19.-Representative Lodge, chairman of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-Persident and Representatives in Congress, to-day sub-mitted the report of the Committee on the Federal Election bill, drafted in pursuance of the instructions of the Republican caucus.

The report first takes up the question as to the power of Congress to enact such legislation. The language of Section 4. Article 1. of the Constitution, declaring that Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter regulations with regard to the elections of Representatives in Congress is so plain, the report says, that it would seem almost superfluons to enter into argument or discussion as to its meaning. If words mean anything, these words mean that the power of Congress over the conduct of elections of members of this body absolute and complete. The Constitution says that Congress may make all regulations with regard to the election of Representatives; and the power "to make regulations," thus conferred, is in terms exclusive and paramount. But, out of abundance of caution, the framers of the Constitution went further and added the words "to alter"; that is, under the Constitution, Conagainst what they consider a serious discrimination against their product in the tariff laws of the United States, which impose a duty upon the gross weight instead of the value of the article. The Argentine woods are much heavier in grease and dirt than those from Australia and News.

Zealand, which is said to be due to marginable sufficients.

The Argentines desire the free admission of their coarse wools, and other Latin-American States desire the free admission of their sugar to the parts of this country, with the understanding that our peculiar products shall in turn be admitted free into their ports. At present, by reason he understanding that our peculiar present, by reason admitted free into their ports. At present, by reason of the many deem wise; and also from the opinions of the high duties levied by them, the chief articles of our supreme Court in the Siehold and Varborough cases. In these cases the court holds that this Constitutiona provision gives Congress power to interfere, under this clause, Congress had power to treat State officers conducting elections as officers of the United states, and to appoint officers of its own to act a police at the poll- for the purpose of protecting eledons. The report continues:

In view of the language of the Constitution, of it intention as explained by its framers, and of the full and elaborate decisions of the supreme Court of the angle of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitutions of the constitution of the ed point involved the expediency an

these particular afficies because they have been most frequently referred to as those with which a valuable exchange could be readily effected. The list could no doubt be profitably enlarged by a careful investigation of the funded and advantages of both the home auf foreign delegates. The opinion was general among the foreign delegates until said company has compiled with the laws of the United states and made reparation for their refusal to ober the orders of the officers thereof." He inclose reports of the customs officers, and a letter addressed to the Department by Mr. Brown, the New York agent of the company, in regard to the case in ques-"I desire to say further that I have under consideration the expediency of referring th action of the captain of the steamship Umbria to the United States Attorney for the Southern District cen York for such action, under Section 4 of the act of February 26, 1-85, in the nature of crimina proceedings, as may seem to him proper under the cumstances; and I contemplate such further action on the part of this Department as may be admible under the provisions of the statute looking to a thorough enforcement of the laws prohibiting the im-portation and migration of foreigners and allen-uner contract or agreement to perform labor in the

TO CARRY OUT PAN-AMERICAN SUGGESTIONS Washington, June 19. -Secretary Blaine went to-day before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee o Appropriations, in charge of the Diplomatic bill, to urge favorable action upon senator Hale's proposed amendment to the bill to carry out the recommendaious of the Pan-American Conference. The item of the amendment are:

To complete the work of the conference, work, printing, etc., \$49.750; expenses of the Mone tary Union (which the President is authorized) ized to call to meet in Washington), \$15,000 proportion of expenses of survey of the in ercontinental railway chargeable to the United States, \$65,000; Bureau of Information, \$36,000; com pilation and publication of a uniform nomenclature of acticles of merchandise in the English, Spanish and Portuguese languages, \$10,000; erection of a Latin-American Memorial Library, to be dedicated on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, \$250,000; total, \$425,750.

FAVORING ARMY REORGANIZATION. Washington, June 19.-The Senate Committee of library Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report upon the House bill to reorganize the artillery branch o the service, making it consist of seven regiments

with an amendment. The amendment is in the form of a new section, which consists of Senator Mander, on's hill to resignaize the infantry. Each regiment is to consist of three battalions of four companies each. . . . FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, June 19. Fourth-class postmasters were

Pennsylvanta-W. E. Lunger, De Golia; W. H. Kiser, Elk City; W. S. Laubach, Raven Creek, New-Jersey-J. C. Adams, Shamong. BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, June 19.-The bond offers to-day were \$20,100, as follows

Registered 4s-\$21,100, \$3,000, at 122. Registered 4 1.2s-\$5,000, at 103. All the offers were accepted. ---

to-day appointed as follows:

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 19.—The President to-day sent to the senate the following nominations:

Horatio P. Van Cleve, of Minnesota, to be second the senate of Infantry, U. S. A. tact of Congress approved June 11, 1800. First Lieulenant Allan C. Kelton, United States Marine Corps, to be captain; second Leutenant William H. Slavfon, United States Marine Corps, to be first Beutenant.

POSSIBLE PREMIUM ON GOLD BARS FOR EXPORT Mr. Biaine answered as follows:

We have no official advices at the State Department of the eighty cents additional duty on flour in Cuba. If leviced, it will make the duty \$5.31 per whether he has authority to place a premium on gold

POSSIBLE PREMIUM ON GOLD BARS FOR EXPORT.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary Windown has applied yesterday, when the excursion hosts made their first place yesterday.

bars withdrawn from the New-York Assay Office for export.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. DISCUSSING THE LEGISLATIVE BILL-THE

LAKE BORGNE OUTLET BILL INDEP-

INITELY POSTPONED. Washington, June 19.—In the Senate today the Senate bill to make the Lake Borgne outlet, and to improve the low water channel of the Mississippi Kiver, prove the low water channel of the Mississippi Kiver, University crew have been on the river here a week was reported adversely, and was indefinitely post-

The House joint resolution to increase the

the sergeant at Arms to remove any of his subordinates before July 1, without consent of the senate. morning. was taken up. Mr. Cameron offered a substitute for it, directing the employment, as an additional page (for the present session), of George H. Mann, the employe whose removal was the cause of Mr. the employe whose removal. Both resolutions were the best spirits, although not confident of victory next referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses Friday.

after a short discussion in which Mr. Sherman spoke of Capta Mr. Quay's resolution as "slapping a man in the face, just as he was leaving his office," and said that the employe had been removed because he had passed the limit of age for a page, and because of "the urgent tain of the 'ss crew.

Captain "Bob" Cook, who came here with the Yale crew, started for Putladelphia Wednesday night, and will not return until shortly before the race. The Yale men are now being coached by John Rogers, captain of the 'ss crew. request of a Senator who had a right to claim some-thing" at the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for an-

was laid aside, gles on Representatives Nutting and Wilber, york, were delivered by Senators Evarts and to the usual resolutions of regret and sympathy dopted; and, as a further mark of respect to the yof the two dead Representatives, the Senate ntil to-morrow

THE IMPRISONED MINERS ALIVE.

SIGNAL FROM BEHIND THE FALLEN COAL Dunbar, Penn., June 19.-The imprisoned miners

Dunbar, Pena. June 14 p. m. the men working in the head of the entry through which the rescuing party meeting of the Republican County Committee last ne nead of the way sent word down the entry to keep uset. Every one did so, and in a moment "pick," proposition in favor of expelling Frederick Gibbs, prok," for a dozen times came the signal from the which many supposed would be offered. This was not The rescuing party is within a few feet of the leading from the Mahoning to the Hill Farm Mine, after that is reached the men will have to drive igh seventy-five feet of coal to reach their imprisormeds. The best authorities in the rescuing that it will be after 12 o'clock to morrow better men are reached.

REPUBLICAN TICKET IN VERMONT.

THE STATE CONVENTION APPROVES THE COURSE

Montpeller, Vt., June 10. - The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 a. m. with 717 of the 730 delegates present. James I. Martin, of Brattle the perts of the United States free to a discussion of the American Hemispher . Such that they have of the full and adsolute power as the part of the area free to a discussion of the American Hemispher . Such that they have of the full and adsolute power as the part of the area free to a discussion of the American Hemispher . Such that they have of the full and adsolute power as the place of the full and adsolute p After the appointment of a com-

UNWILLING TO JOIN THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

The Board of Managers of the cotton Exchange held a special moting systemay to consider the invitation from the organizers of the "Citizens' Movement" to send three delegates to the meeting on Monday at the Windsor Hotel. The board adopted resolutions saving that it favored movements for purifying the municipal government, but thought that it was undertable for the exchange, as an organizer thou, to take port in any political movement. It is reported that some of the managers approved the idea and wanted the exchange to indexe it. However, no one at the meeting is said to have approved the movement.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange also feld a meeting is said to have approved the movement.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange also feld a meeting is said to have approved the promoters of the Again. They regulate the request from the promoters of the Again. They regulate the request from the promoters of the Again. They regulate the request from the promoters of the Again. They regulate the request from the promoters of the Again. They regulate the request from the promoters of the Again. They regulate the request from the promoters of the Again. They regulate the request from the promoters of the Again.

held a meeting a consider the request from the promoters of this affair. They reached the same decision as the Roard of Managers of the Cotton Exchange. The Constituted Stock and Petroleum Exchange took

OBITUARY.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

Hugh Auchineless, one of the best known thread to join his regiment. nporters of this city, died on Wednesday night at his immer home, New Canaan, Conn. He had been iling for some time, but died suddenly from heart lure. He was been in New York seventy three years to, and when young he and his brother John entere! drift dry-goods business, which where father had drift founded here in 1805, and which up to 1855 was known under the name of Hugh Auchincless & sons. On the death of the father in that year the name of the firm was changed to John A Hugh Auchincless. The senter partner died in 1876, and in the following year the name of the well-known firm of thread importers was finally well-known firm of thread-importers was finally changed to Anchincless Brothers. Mr. Auchincle's was associated with the firm till December 31, 1885, was associated with the firm till December 31, 1885, when he retired on account of failing health. He was at one time vice president of the Merchants' National Bank, a director of the Bies ker street savings Bank, and also of the Museum of Natural History. For many years he acted as treasurer of Grace Church.

He leaves an only daughter, the wife of Lewis P. Chird, who was present with her father at his death. Nothing has yet been arranged about the functial, but from one of the nephews it was learned that I would in all probability take place at Grace Church.

COLONEL JAMES A. FARRSH.

Colonel James A. Fartish.

Colonel James A. Fartish, who was for thirty years
proprietor of the well-known English chop house at John
and William sts., where Samuel J. Tilden was frequently
a guest, died vesterday at his home, No. 137 East Seventyninth-st. He was born in Leeds, England, and came to ninth-st. He was talk He served in the Federal army during the war, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Buil Run, being confined in Libby Prison. At the time of his death he was slaty-four years old. He owned several valuable and interesting mementes, among them ing the declaration of the freedom of the city of Du aferred on his father, and several actograph letter of Robert Burns.

RODNEY W. MILBURN.

Ex-Mayor Rodney W. Milburn, of Haverstraw, died vesterday morning after a brief illness, age, forty years. He served as Alderman and Mayor of Haverstraw for several years. He was an active Free Mason and fireman, and was one of the Democratic political leaders of Rockland County. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

THE REV. W. T. WILSON.

The Rev. W. T. WILSON.

The Rev. W. T. Wilson, rector of the Church of the Redcemer, in Kingsbridge, died vesterday merning at his home in that place. He was a graduate of Yale College, and studied for the ministry at the General Theological Seminary of this city. He was rector of churches at Albany and York, Penn., and for the last fifteen years has lived at Kingsbridge. For some time his sight had been failing, and at the time of his death he was nearly blind. His wife and five children survive him.

MRS. OLIVER MILLER. Lilicott City, Md., June 19.—The wife of the Houtiver Miller, one of the Associate Justices of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died to-day.

OPENING THE SEASON AT GLEN ISLAND. The formal opening of the season at Glen Island took

est, and the monkeys, the lions and elephants WITH THE CREWS AT NEW-LONDON.

than yesterday. The menagerie was a chief point of inter-

HARVARD AND YALE HARD AT WORK-THE HARVARD-COLUMBIA FRESHMAN

and the Harvard University crew nearly as long, little is known of their comparative strength. The Yale crew are certainly hard at work, and do not of members of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' intend to lose the tace through over-confidence National Home (from ten to eleven), and to fil vacancies They go out on the water every morning about 11 with an amendment substituting the name of Thomas o'clock, when the time is devoted mainly to practically the practical starting and to the careful ceaching of caching of cachi ham), was reported and passed.

Mr. Quay's resolution, offered yesterday, forbidding is generally taken, though this order of things is sometimes reversed and the long pull taken in the

The Harvard eight is also made up of unusually heavy men this year, their average weight being 172 pounds, or within one-eignth of a pound of the average of the Yale men. They are in good condition, and in Captain "Bob" Cook, who came here with the Yale

The steamers have not yet begun to make trips up

The steamers have not yet begun to make trips up the river, and little opportunity is afforded to eatch the time of the crews or to see them practice. The Yale Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. All the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations having been disposed of, the bill was open to general amendment.

Mr. Paddock moved to increase the salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and of the Assistant Commissioner from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

The Steamers have not yet begun to make trips up the river, and little opportunity is afforded to eatch the time of the crews or to see them practice. The Yale launch was covered in 22 minutes and 40 seconds. This time, though taken at some distance from the finish, corresponded exactly with the time taken in the Yale launch.

The Cornell crews are expected from New-York by the boat leaving there to night, and will be quartered at the Crocker House. Their shells will be kept in the boat leaving there to night, and will be quartered at the Crocker House. Their shells will be kept in the boat leaving there to night, and will be quartered to \$5,000, and of the Assistant Commissioner from \$80,000 to \$3,500.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Allison and Mr. Berry, and was advocated by Mr. Paddock and Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Allison (the Vice-President being in the chair Mr. Allison of order which he had made when

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Paddock and Mr. Berry, and was advocated by Mr. Paddock and Mr. Berry, and was advocated being in the chair. Mr. Allison (the Vice-President being in the chair) Mr. Allison (the Vice-President being in the chair) the amendment was offered, and when Mr. Flatt was in the amendment was offered, and when Mr. Flatt was in the chair, which point of order was then overquide—bias the charged in a general statute, and could not be changed in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Cockrell also argued in the same line, and took occasion to charactize the elegical force of the Land Department as theosushity hefficient.

Mr. Manderson argued against the point of order, and asserted that, in every case of increase of salaries, the increase had been made in appropriation bills, and the made arguments. The injunction is intended as a step to compel the city to accept the legacy.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. Dixon, Ill., June 19 .- Sherwood Dixon, of this city,

was nominated vesterday for Representative by the emocratic Convention.
Fayette, Mo., June 19.—John Heard was nominated for Congress by acclamation yesterday, by the Demo-crats of the Vith Congressional District.

GIRES LEFT TO HIS OWN DISTRICT.

Then the men went to work with renewed done, however, because in the judgment of the dis-They cannot be reached for twenty-four hours trict leaders such action, as one of them expressed in.

Committee, was unanimously adopted. It is as fol-

lows:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this committee that the thanks and encouragement of all good and honest chizens are due to the Hon. J. sloat Fassert and the senare committee investigating the affairs of this city for the fearless, able and determined manner in which they have investigated and exposed the corrupt practices prevalent in the various departments of the city government. A letter was read from ex Judge Hyatt, complaining

that he had not been treated rightly by the XXIII4 District Association. It was referred to the Committee on Appeals. The County Committee will not hold another meeting until the third Thursday in ser tember.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, June 19.-The Secretary of War has appointed a board of medical officers, consisting of Colonel Charles T. Alexander, Major Joseph B. Gibson and Captain Charles T. Alexander, Major Joseph B. Gloson and Capa-william E. Hepitas, to reed at New-York City next Thursday, for the examination of a number of military cadets. First Lieutemant G. A. Cornish, 15th Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Memphis. Tenn., and ordered

Norwich, Conn., June 19.-The choir boys of Christ and when young he and his brother John entered dry goods business, which their father had founded here in 1805, and which has to 1805.

AN INTERESTING CONCERT AT NORWICH.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. FRIDAY. Washington, Jane 19.-For Northern New-England, fair, slightly warmer. For Southern New-England and Eastern New-York, Eastern New-York and Northern Massachusetts; north

erly winds.

For Fastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware,
For Fastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware,
Sair, Stationary temperature, ex-Maryland and Virginia, fair, stationary temperature, ex-cept sightly cooler on the New Jersey coast. For the careimas, fair, except showers on the coast. For Georgis and Alabama, showers, followed in West-ern Alabama by fair, no change in temperature. For Florida, fair, except showers on the Guif.

For Mississippi, Louistana, Eastern Texas and Arkan-sas, fair and hot.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio and For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair

For Himois, fair, followed in the afternoon by showers. For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, except showers in Wisconsin.
For Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Ransas
and Nebraska, showers.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Moronia.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

30.0

29.5 In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations presentary, as observed at the United Status Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate emperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

vesterday with a very dry air, under the influence of a light northwesterly breeze. At 8 p. m. the relative humidity was only .47, and at midnight .56. The temperature ranged between 68 and 85 degrees, the average (75) being ranged between 08 and 85 degrees, the average (75) being 634 higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 224 lower than on Wednesday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be generally fair weather, with slight thermal changes. PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Tribune Office, June 20, 1 a. m .- Clear weather prevailed

EVERETT-Atterner-General L. T. Michener. of Indiana. FIFTH AVENUE—Jay Cooke, of Platadelphia, and ex-Congressian John A. M. Shane, or Nobraska and ex-Congressian John A. M. Shane, or Nobraska GILSELY-Senator Edward O. Wolcott. of Colorado. METROPOLITAN-Thomas J. Mergan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. NEW-YORK-Ex-Governor Robert M. McLane, of Maryland. Victoria-General R. F. Hose, of North Carolina.